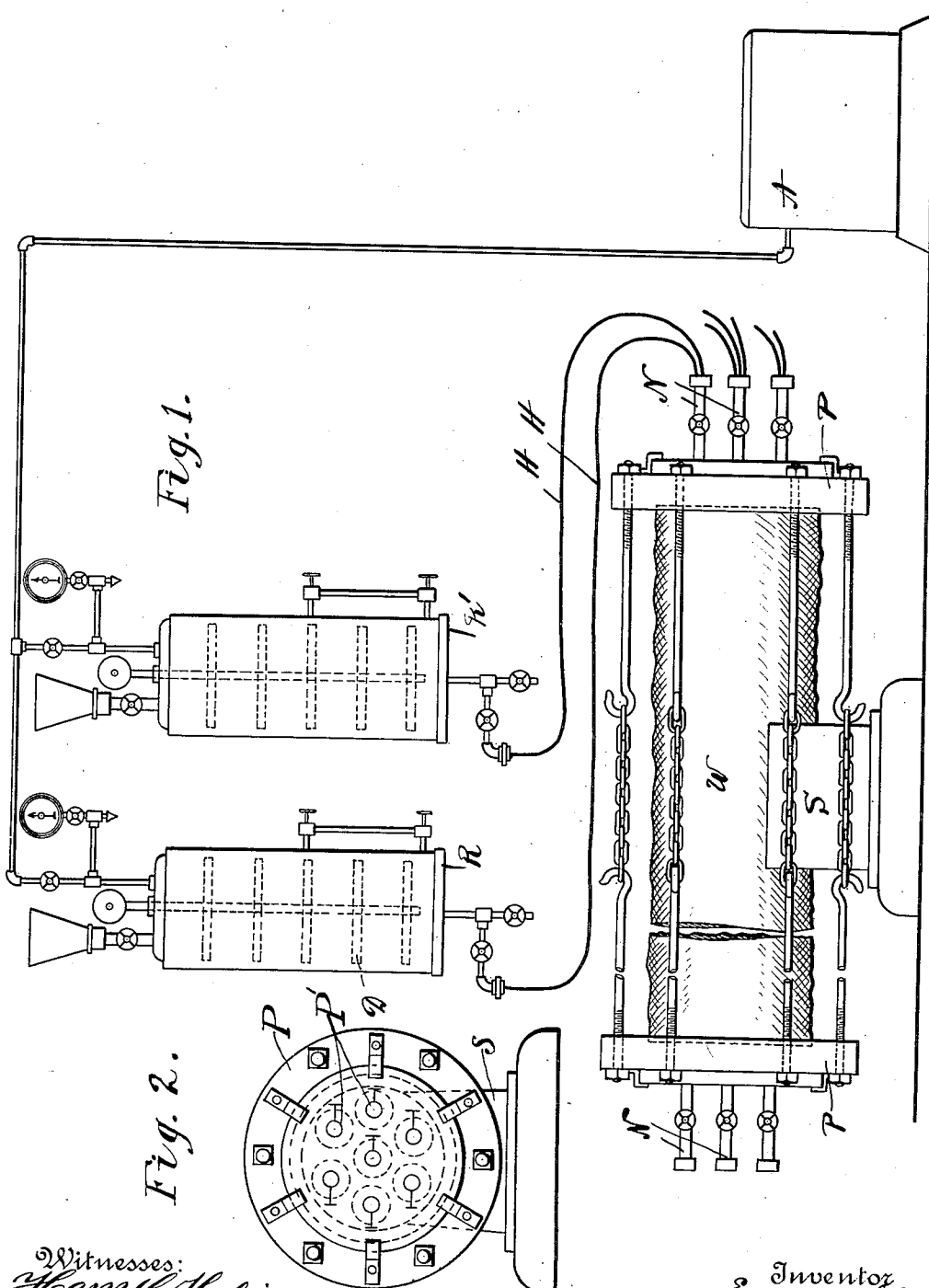


E. WILHELM.
METHOD OF COLORING WOOD.
APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 22, 1910.

1,042,182.
MODEL.

Patented Oct. 22, 1912.



Witnesses:
Harry Hebig
R. Brockman.

Inventor
Eugen Wilhelm
By *h* Attorney
Max Ordman

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EUGEN WILHELM, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

METHOD OF COLORING WOOD.

1,042,182.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Oct. 22, 1912.

Application filed September 22, 1910. Serial No. 583,215. (Model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EUGEN WILHELM, a subject of the Emperor of Austria-Hungary, residing at New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Method of Coloring Wood, of which the following is a specification.

The present invention relates to a method of treating wood, so as to impart to the fibrous structure thereof a desired color.

The object of my invention is to avoid the necessity of painting a piece of wood to be used for building purposes, instruments, or other purposes, since paint not only conceals the natural structure of the wood, but also easily wears off.

To accomplish my object, the new method consists in that in order to dye the wood with a certain design, a water color, to which turpentine oil and varnish are added and which is prepared as hereinafter stated, is pressed through one or both ends of a trunk of a freshly felled tree which for this purpose is hermetically tightened between perforated plates or the like suitably connected to receptacles containing the coloring matters. When a single color is desired, the part of the fibers which become covered with the turpentine oil and varnish remain uncolored and produce the desired design.

The water color is prepared from any anilin dyes, which are dissolved in hot water and to which varnish and turpentine oil are added forming an emulsion.

When short pieces of wood are used, the coloring matter may be pressed through it from one side only. When, however, longer pieces of wood are used, the matter is pressed from one end and then from the other. The coloring matter will not pass through the bark, but only through the fibrous mass. This treatment of the wood has also the advantage that it hardens the same.

Any suitable apparatus may be used for pressing the coloring matter through the wood.

To make my invention more clear, the same is illustrated in the accompanying drawing, in which—

Figure 1 is an elevation and Fig. 2 a detail of the apparatus.

In the drawing W denotes a piece of wood to be treated by the new process. The coloring matters are contained in receptacles R, R' provided with suitable stirring devices D. These receptacles are connected to an air compressor A. The piece of wood to be treated is held upon a suitable support S and is clamped by suitable means between perforated plates P of any suitable material. Projecting from the perforations P' of the plates are nozzles N to which pipes H are connected, which lead from the receptacles R, R' and which are controlled by suitable valves. Upon injection of the emulsion, the parts of the fibrous matter of the wood which become covered by the varnish and turpentine oil will remain uncolored whereas the other parts are dyed.

What I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

A method of coloring wood consisting in forming a solution of anilin dyes in hot water, adding varnish and turpentine oil thereto and injecting said mixture through the fibrous structure of a freshly felled trunk, whereby the parts of the fibers which become covered with turpentine oil and varnish remain uncolored.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

EUGEN WILHELM.

Witnesses:

JOHN T. CARMODY,
MAX D. ORDMAN.